HON. C. ALLAN'S LETTER.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers another meridian, is so full of good sense and juviews, as to justify us in transferring it entire t our columns. We hope none of our renders will fail to give it an attentive and thorough perusal;

WINGHESTER, June 13, 1340. Castlenes-I received your letter inviting me to sitend a meeting of the Wings of your county, to be held in the town of H nderson on the 13th inst. It would give me peculiar pleasure to attend a meeting of the citizens of Henderson county; for although I never had the pleasure of meeting them face to face, yet, if I could be present on to . Iron an association with their flepresenoctives in the most trying conflicts of our instory As a former period it, was my fortune to stand by the able and realists Representatives of Hunderson county in a long and painful struggle for the resco memorable occasion, during the instation of one sometimes takes possession of the no-tentight-near minds, I was an eye-witness to the distinguished ability displayed in both branches of the Legislature by the Representatives of Henderson county in sustaining the Constitution of the United States. and saving Kentucky from a scacine destructive alike to her honor and her resources: I should defairs from reckless experiments and replacing them upon the sure basis of experience; but my engagements at the Clarke Circuit Court, will prevent me from being with you. I will, however, avail to-self of the present occasion to congratulate my ferlow-citizens of Henderson on the bright prospecbefore us, and to say a few hasty words on the ensuing Presidential election. The prevailing propensity of mankied to divide into factions and paries, in consequence of which, the voice of reason has been so seldom heard in the world has I think lost in this country much of its power. Not that the people of the United States are less liable than others to divide into parties, but there is something in our institutions which enables them sooner to recover from the excess of party blindness. In other countries parties have divided and distracted nations for centuries, and transmitted their violence from generation to generation. But experience has shown that their is a reconcrative energy in the American mind, which makes reason resume ner empire at shorter intervals. This I suppose is owng partly to a greater expansion of the human insilect, but more especially to a greater multiplicity of human interests. But measures display free affects sootier than in more primitive times, and are exister to reach the pockets of the people; and empty stomachs are excellent resources. The haste which the Americans can disengage them selves from party discipline to pursue the interest of their country, has been shown in many epoch. of our history, and the change of position of States of communities and individuals bear testimony that reason is again about to rule in the America mind. The cry of party rallying words sounded through our land by those who are annually dividing thirty-seven millions among themselves, have lost their influence upon the ears of thousand. who have by the experiments of this administration been reduced from competency to actual want. The office-holders who still cling to the Treasury seem to have forgotten the principles on which a Presidential election should turn. They undertake to prove that the Whig Candidate ought not to be alected, because they say he was not an able Gen eral. If this were true what has it to do with the Presidency. Is it not very strange, that the oppo-nents of General Herrison should desire to make the election turn upon military qualifications? It this is to be the test, what is to become of Mr. Van Buren! Do they intend to rely on the laurels he has won as Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in the war against a few Seminole Indians, in which he has used, without success more than ten times as many men, and expended more than twenty times as much money as were employed and expended in all the Indian warin the whole Western country, from 1775 until

The effort that is now made to rob Gen. Harrison of the honors awarded to him by a grateful! the bright page upon which the fame of a veteran soldier is recorded, are new proofs that "whom God will destroy be first makes mad." The mud ness of those who are making these efforts, pre vents them from sacing the universal indignation excited in the ranks of both parties, by ingratitude and injustice. If the Legislatures of the States near the scenes of Gen. Harrison's signal victories over the enemies of his country, and Congress and Presidents of the United States had all been ungrateful and never recorded his Thusaness deeds upon their archives of state-if no historian had described his splendid achieve mante, still the fame of General Harrison would Kentucky : it his here recorded

in the hearts of his countrymen.

There are still living witnesses in every part of our state to his whole military career. There is no event in our history that has left a more enduring impression on the public mind than Waynes campaign. The people of Kentucky had been acourged by a savage war for more than twenty years, and had never received adequate protection from their government until Wayne's arrival-500 Kentuckians went with him -it was in this campaign that they first became acquainted with the gullant youth, who at the age of 18 had crossed the mountains to hazard his life in their cause-they saw him in the battle bearing the orders of his general to every part of the field through the thickest of the fight, that closed the long bloody Indian war, and brought peace to their wives and children. From that day to this, the name of Harrison has been cherished in Kentucky. When the brave's Idiers of our state returned from the battle of Tip they told us that at the first fire General Harrison was at his post-that they heard his voice from that time until morning, amid the rear of ciffes, animating his men to the charge, whenever the danger was most appalling. The Kentucky ar mies which Ganeral Harrison commanded in the North West, were of a most remarkable character. Ripe scholars were thick in the ranks, ca. puble of detecting and would have been fearless to report any miscondu t in their commander On their return they gave the most favourable account of his military talents, and told us alsthat unidst frost and famine and discuse, the General had acted as their father and their friend That at all hours of the night he would visit and comfort the sick, and was ever ready to divide his last ration with a hungry soldier. Although Kentucky has had many able and tried cold manders of her own, such was the powerful inpression which Gen. Harrison's con luct in battle, and in camp, had made upon our troops, that the public voice called Gen. Harrison to be the last three years, over three millions more than placed in command of our armies, although he was not a citizen of our state; an honor that would not have been conferred upon any other

s n coward.

abolitionist !! And those who are engaged in which they were bringing on the country. ration of a violated constitution; and on a recent propagating against him the vilest -landers, have Experiment Nor 4, was to give the nation has spent his life by the side of the Western are informed by the President, that it is not the light to uncersuch a people, congregated together to consider the means of rescaing their public atnfter he has caused the Western lands to be sold for the use of the people.—And experiment No. who lives, in the splendid pomp of an English warmed into a feeble and sickly existence. Nobleman, cry out that Gen. Harrison is an enetry, the day when such miserable tricks were sucessful, is now passed by.

> millions of human beings, and not to reward an derness of experiments? adividual. They will vote for Gen. Harrison,

set of new experimenters. roe, and John Q. Adams. The light of past ex- States, including Pennsylvania. perience is to be his guide, the nation is already well acquainted with his road. On the contrary,

Mr. Van Buren is professedly departing from all former experience. As fast as one experiment preads its ruin over the land, and received its deserved execration of himself and followers, he re ommends another; and whither he will lead us so human being can tell—we can judge of the future only by looking at the past. Then let the people look back upon the experiments. Every ncient practice of the government was to be sub verted—the protection of American industry must be withdrawn—the National currency must lower over the currency must be surrendered to he States-local banks must be made the fiscal agents of the federal treasury-all old tried offi. us, therely as specimens: cers must be turned out, and a new set put in country, by all the forms of public approval for upon new principles. These radical proposi-tions to subvert the ancient order of things, asifested to tear from the history of our country, tonished the world by their novelty, and gained a To the Editor of the Attica Democrat; momentary celat from a love of change.

and in the three succeeding years, from '35 to '38 tions," and we think so still.

The promise by the Federal Government to our political friends in 1834, and they laps of the States, produced such excessive acon in the State; such an undue proportion of that America became dependent on Europe for bread !! And in 1837 we imported, among of wheat; whereas in 1830, at the commence ment of this experiment we exported near five millions of barrels of flour, making a change in those two years of business, of more than twenty millions against our country. And now when be result of this experiment is seen-when the State bonds are down-when the works have est begun-when the States are struggling on with depreciated bills of credit, this party comes orward and denounces the whole scheme, and reluse to pay the Sta e debts before asked.

Experiment No. 2, proclaimed the startling potrine, that the offices and revenues of this Sation, were lawful spoils to the victors. In the me spirit of this new principle, the victors have omrived to augment the spoils, (the expenses of Government) from thurens to thirty-seven llians of dollars. Under this experiment, the ld faithful officers were all turned gut, and a wast put in; and on emply trassary provithat wery namely of them carried the spoilman! principle literally into effect by stealing within come to their lawful shares.

Experiment No. 3, revealed to the astonished world, the wonderful purpose of withdrawing the man in America. He commanded and fought National power from the support of the currenthe battle of the Thames under the eye of Isaac ey; and informed the country that the notes of Shelby and Commodore Perry, and obtained State Banks would be as "good, and perhaps their warnest approbation. Colonels Johnson hetter" than those which circulated throughout

eral Parrison in the battle, which for a second by the official organs of the party to make more | time closed the war of the North West. And Banks. These were not only adopted by the adyet there are some subservient tools of power, ministration as the means of furnishing a good the following excellent letter of the Hon. Cauron with their hands raking the rogs out of an ex currency, but also as a safe fiscal agent of the ALLAN, or Kentucky, which, although intended for hausted Treesury, bawling out that Gen. Harrison Federal Treesury. These new stimulants, the But the mo t prominent instance of the utter or 1 Government, awoke the States to new efsacrifice of all sincerity in the persecution, forts in Bank making, and they increased the which the office holders are waging against Gen. number from 450 to near a thousand; and now thurrison, is seen in their forged charge against when the country is flooded with their depreciated in of being an Abolitionist. Now, when the trash-when they have failed to pay up the de ecorded votes, speeches and printed opinions of posits-when they have, for a second time, sus-Gen. Harrison, through his tile, all stand arrayed in favor of the right of the South—after the signal Missouri controversy, wherein he sacrificed der of the day—after the laborers have been deis local popularity, with a non-slaveholding peo. prived of their wages, and the Brokers become e-and now, when every abolition paper in fat on the industry of the people, the authors of a United States are as bitter against him as the this experiment term around and denounce al 15th, I should feel that I was in the presence of old the United States are as bitter against him as the this experiment turn around and denounce all and long tried friends. I know their characters and office holders themselves, the friends of his oppositions of these ruinous effects with faces just as hard as neat, who was opposed to the admission of a if they had never contrived them; and as though slave holding state into the Union, have the cf. they had not in due season been forewarned a tromery to charge Gen. Harrison with being an thousand times, by a thousand voices of the evils

the impudence, under those circumstances, to thard money." When this experiment community in with pretended inquiries on the subject of Abolition! And when he treats them with man in the whole nation, could, at his pleasure the contempt they deserved, they raise a fresh convert his paper dother into a silver dollar; and cry, that he con cals his opinions. All this is now, when all the gold and silver is locked up nearly equal to the charge, that Gen. Harrison is in the vaults of local Banks and a chaos of irrefor selling poor white men for debt. After he deemable tags are substituted for hard money, we a small parcels to suit the poor-and after he 5, the Sub Treasury, is to provide hard money has kept himself poor by dividing his small for the government (spoils for the public officers) means with those who were more indigent, the mends of him who has a princely fortune, and Banks, which the patrona, e of the administration

The only hope held up by Mr. Van Buren to my to the poor man! But happily for the coun- heal the deep wounds which he has inflicted upon But the advocates of Mr. Van Buren, altogether tween Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren-it is nistake the grounds upon which the people of a contest between the ruin and the prosperity of Kentucky intend to vote for Gen. Harrison. They the United States of America; and it is in this o not intend to vote for him because no hostile view that the thronging thousands are coming to se has ever placed foot upon American soil, since the rescue. The question to be decided at the he was eighteen years of ago, that he did not meet next election, is this: Will the people of the in the field of battle. Not because on so many United States, follow Gen. Harrison along the hard fought fields, have they seen his eagle eye known beaten road which the experience of hel kindle as he uniformly led them to victory and a century proves will lead them to happiness and to glory. In giving their votes for a President, prosperity; or will they continue to follow Mr. they look to the rights and liberties of fifteen Van Beren farther into the dark unknown wil

At the last election, when Mr. Van Buren ray ecouse he is a ripe statesman, having been pract under every advantage, with his league of Pet sed in conducting the most important public al. Banks wielding the immense resources of the namon his wisdom or integrity.-The contest is 2899 votes against the Whigs, divided under three ot really between Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van leaders .- Mr. Van Buren then received from the Suren-it is a contest between the ancient max | now Whig States of Rhode Island, Connecticut, ms of American policy, consecrated by the sp. New York, Virginia, North Carolina and Louisrobation of the fathers of the Republic, and a jama, a popular majority of 42,119, and 109 elec-Gen, Harrison's political creed is substantially can there be a reasonable doubt of the result? at upon which our government has been admin- I think not: Present indications fortifies the belief stered by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Mon-that Gen. Harrison will receive the vote of twenty

Accept my thanks for the flattering manner in which you have been pleased to express your

opinion of my conduct.

CHILTON ALLAN.

A. Dixon, and others, Committee. Fom the Madisonian.

DISSOLUTION OF THE VAN BUREN PARTY.

RENUNCIATIONS OF VAN BURENISM It is but a few days since we occupied nearly three columns in a erely recording renunciations be overthrown-State Banks must be set up- of the great political heresy of the day, which he Internal Improvement powers, as well as the their authors had chosen to make public. We now all many more which happen to be before

From the Attica (N. V.) Democrati ALEXANDOR, Genesic County, ? N. Y., June 22, 1840,

The experimenters, to keep themselves in Jackson, and nearly all supporters of Mr. Van Buountenance, had to work up party spirit to fever | ren, residens of Alexander or its immediate vicin heat; and while it is our sad duty to review these ity, feel desirous to unke through the medium of experiments, our country is bleeding at every your paper, a public avowal of our determination poore, from their effects. The 1st experiment was announced officially to the world in 1829, and We have been induced to this course more particular. pore, from their effects. The 1st experiment was announced officially to the world in 1829, and larly on account of our fermer political friends '30, which in substance, was that the General seeming particality in denying that any changes Government should surrender to the States the Internal improvement power, and that the Fed | will con ent ourselves by giving but few. The most eral revenues should be divided among the States prominent one, is our opposition to the establish-to enable them to exercise this power. Such was ment of the "sub-treasury." We thought without the enthusiasin infused into politicains by the party novelty, that in five years from 1830 to 35. the States run in debt forty millions of dollars; thou hit with our friends that it would be "subverthey added to this debt one bundred and eight with our friends that it "would bring the public momillions more. Last your American agents uses more immediately under the control of the Exwere in Europe with a hundred millions more of ecutive," and we think so still, and that it would o bonds in their packets, which, fortunately for the states, they could not sell. And yet in the Mes. sage of 1830, the Nation was exhorted to give people, and that it would exercise a restrictive control over our State Banks, and reduce the circulating up to the States the fat real Improvement power in dum, and consequently the price of all property when it could be exercised economically, be and labor, and that it would drive out competition. ause Congress had, from the commencement of in trade, leaving the capital st alone to make hi Government, expended the enormous sum of own terms and price. All these things and many five millions of dollars improving the country !!! more were prominent objections to the project with pour the surplus treasure of the Nation, into the lars of the States, produced such excessive accal friends, and it is our motto now .- "Retrench ment in the expenditures of the Government," labor was suddenly withdrawn from agriculture, not to be lost sight of by our old friends, and it is not to be by as now. We went with our old frionds in trying to establish a "better corrency," and other bread stuffs, near four millions of bushels if we had now the one we contributed to destroy we might exclaim truly, we are "properous and appy," And finally, we are fully of the opinion cat the cendency of the policy of the present adunistration, is to benefit the few at the expense of the many; and that a change might be better, an ould not be worse.

Packham Johnson, Empry Bloodgett, William Webber, Oliver Haiper Benjamin Wing, Elijah Robinson, Ira S Bullard. E. Parker, Hamphrey Willard, Otla Dimock F. G. Dunbaco. William Smulding G. F. Parklemest, Roswell Wales, E. Herington, Lowell Hall, Howy Pratt, James G. Tiffing, Nelson P. Hurper, Levi Hall, Harmon Hibbard. Samuel Taggert, Chauneey Johnson:

The Merengo Delegation to the late Al-drama Convention bore as an emblem a red fox chained to a hickory tree riven by a thunderbolt. The black folds that rolled above where labelled in flory letters "Parstice's Thundre-cloud."

Gracian Emigrants - Number of men, women and children from German continue to arrive in Liverpool ria. Hull, for the purpose of endgrating Inited States .- Beveral hundreds have as arted this season already, and more are coming What with English, Scotch, Webb, Irish, and German emigrants, the Union will, this year, reand Smith yet live to bear evidence to their own the commercial world under the guarantee of the enive from Liverpool alone, an accession to its arry of the able and gallant conduct of Gon National are tion. The States were called upon population of between twenty and thirty transand

Communications.

For the Boon's Lich Times.

Mr. Epiron:-The following remarks were made keep page with it. Bales, parties, soirces, and po y Mr. Postan at the 4th of July celebration at litical barbacoes, appear to be the order of the day. lasgow, in conclusion of the oration he was all tending, in my opinion, to promote the cause of alled upon to deliver. Some of the Lounfocos took Harrison, as even the great Democratic Barberne xeep ions to them, and accused him of interfering here on the 11th turned out to be a complete failure with politics and attacking the administration of According to my promise I give you a short account Mr. Van Boren. If you think them worthy, please of it, taken under my umberalla in the rain. Peg give them a place in the Times, in order that all Leg at an early hour, mounted the stump, and may see the justice of the charge, and the resem- thundered from the hostings a volly of the most between the measures that brought about the de- and for the sake of variety calling him "coward," struction of Greece and Rome, and those pursued "old granny," "abolitionist," &c. by our Democratic Administration.

Respectfully cours.

With such an inheritance as ours, purchased at best" for "following in the footsteps of his illusso enormous a cust, should we not watch with an trious predecessor." Ever and anon, you might eternal vigilance every encroachment! Should we have from the democracy, Churcah for Van Jackson not look well to ourselves and to our rulers! Should se not carefully acquaint ourselves with the prinsles of good government, and compare the mousres of our public officers with this standard, that we may see whether or not they keep within the andmarks of the Constitution. Some think all Some think all his useless, and that we who are far removed from at such scritting on the part of the people will be ught with danger to the neace of society, and ging for power. But, remember fellow-citizens. his coat-retreat to a shelter-and commence his that agitation, and watchfulness, and distrust of carrierous, supposing another the rare nig. ir public servants, are the only sure preservatives nor liberties. I shall regard that day as mainous of reis to our free institutions, that shall find town, actually devoured the latter part of a mutton the people of these United States, resting in supincness, and for the sake of a calm, looking on every heal the deep wounds which he has inflicted upon his country, is this 5th experiment—the Sub Treasmy. Then I repeat, it is not a contest beshould that day ever dawn, when party distinctions -hall be broken down and the people submit withnot a structed to every measure of their rulers, hen shall those be gratified, who oppose the cele bration of this glorious festival. Then shall we see every star blotted from our banner, and every stripe erased from its folds. Then shall follow the aveless calm, the slumber of the dead.

c, and the permanency of our institutions. But apprehend no danger, if the monda will go on as e rising generation. Teach those, who are herefor to take our place, into who schands our governent shall e'er long pass, the value of the inheritance we leave them; and with the arts and sciences. airs from his youth, without even an imputation tion, he succeeded only by a popular majority of leach them especially to appreciate the value of our institutions, and I tell you there is no danger. An onlightened and virtuous community, cannot be enslaved. Aspiring demagnerates may assail their virtue in value. Like an impregnable barrier, they will oppose every such assault. They will regard with sourceme contempt that man, who, under the toral votes. Under this altered state of things, garb of patriotism, would attempt to bull them in security, and thus deprive them of their liberties They will never forget, that wherever the people work of destruction by professions of great regard or the people, by making one demand after another, y asking one and another surrender of their rights nd by obtaining from them one power after another, intil finally they had their net so spread, and their power so fartified, that the people sunk into slavery below they were aware of their danger. Such was he nature of the Roman republic, such the ruin of he Greeian democracy. While they were boast ng of liberty and huzzahing for their glorious rulers. mey were sinking imperceptibly into servitude.

I have no idea that any nation, that ever sub-

nitted to despotism, thought of such an event un-il it was too late to help themselves. In Rome. semed it necessary to make, obtained from them a well disciplined army, to guard the nation from foreign enemies, and to extend her conquests in all parts of the world. But that very army, estensibly aised for the protection of the State, proved the estruction of the people's liberty. They appreand no danger, till the Rubicon was crossed, and then it was too late to retrace their steps. All msers in time of peace. They have ever proved the tarse and ruin of the people. Surely, fellow-citi-tens, we have virtue and intelligence enough, to Sender.—As you cant agree, gentlemen, I would nearly his point of the people. slicy, to give a well disciplined army to their rauard this point most carefully and assiduously. rely no republican can be found, so base as to illing them into the tented field, at a time, when It is peace at home and abroad - Remembering the eteran soldiers of Sylla, Marius and Cesar, who ting him on the shoulder) that suits my notion ere so recreant to his country's dearest interests. exactly, s to favor the doctrine of raising troops and marshling them under the culers of the nation! Should a plan ever be carried into effect, who d not strike for his country? Who would not would not strike for his country? epose it with might and main, and use every laudde exertion to restore his country's liberty, and own upon the base attempt to deprive us of liberty nk the nation into all the evils of despotism. On this proud day of a nation's glory, and a naon's gratitude, we should forget party distinctions, we should feel, that though we differ in our notions policy, still we are brethren, and striving for he same thing, the perpetuity of our liberty and ur happiness. Let us be unwilling to attach those lious epithets to one another, which are now be ming too much the order of the fax, or the police al world. We should visit a mountain are taken commercial I have becomenly d inconsistent, it is for mon, who are unglowers nd who should be friends, to tall out and quarrel

open to agree in their estimation of the men on- know we have been operating a little under it. fer whose banners they severally callst. Such a ourse is foolish and inconsistent-because so far

It may not here be improper to remark, and to 20 per cent. to 20 per cent. Shallow -- No sir. I havn't sold higher than to 20 per cent. It may not here be improper to remark, that The learned and virtuous part of the community, re always the last to surrender their rights, and ie first to resist encroachments.

On the other hand, the unlettered and victors are he last to see danger, and the first on whom the orrors of stavery fail. A more pernicious doctrine an the one too frequently propogated, that majorlies are always right and should be peaceably subnitted to, was never taught to a republican people. t depends on the character and intelligence of that pojority. Think you, the majority, who submitted othe usurpations of Casar, were in the right, and he little band with Brotos at their head, who struck for liberty, all in the wrong. Time has torn sway the veil, and all of us now look with imparnd eyes on those occurrences, and while we view ith proud satisfaction, the patriotism of Brutuand his brave associates, we regard with outer con- and "pier" in, and don't think I can allow you any empt the mercenary herd, who thought they were more just now. aromoting their country's welfare by their base sub-mission to a desput. The history of all countries roves that majorities are not always right, and that minorities, if intelligent and upright, are gen-erally found to the side of truth and patriotism.— Let us then profit by the history of other nations and knowing what led to their downfall, carefull strive to present their operation in our peaces and happy land. On an occasion like the present a day which has given birth to our independence, let us examine, whether we may not have placed to high an estimate on men, whether we may not be strilling on ourselves and mosterity, the cylls avery? And no matter to which party we belon, f sentiments are advanced or doctrines taught b or leaders, at veriance with those propogated by the anges of "75, let us discard them with proud satisfaction and an assurance that we have done

For the Times.

Well, Capy, we have had another great week in Glasgow-indeed, our town is of late becoming so very gay and fushionable it is difficult for me to lance that the Locos are compelled to admit exists perfect Billingsgate slang against Gen. Harrison-

Thus he eulogises Van Buren for his patriotism, for his perseverance in pursuit of the "greatest and hear from the democracy, "horral for Van Jackson -burrab for Jackson Van Boren." Just at this time the rain which had been sprinkling, came doings in Glasgow next week. down in torrents -- the peas began to swim in the plates-the brend dissolved like a snow drift before the meridian sun-Peg Leg jumped off the immediate operations of our government, have stand and took shelter under a reclining sycamore thing to do but look on in silence. Others think giving his winskers the dandy twist, and like a wet tion shaking the "dew drops from his mane." And but it will produce a state of agitation and dissatisfaction ever deprecated by those who are strug- a fellow snatch a half cooked chicken, slip it under carnivorous spoliation -another the rare pig, another the quivering beef-and one man from your -each snatched his part from the smoking pile. reaking with blood and water, and thus satisfed his a ppetite. The intoxicating fluid, too, was in abundance, and the constant erv was "a little more of lost to virtue, and regardless of their dearest rights. | the critter," and such was the profusion of democracy and the "critter" that little boys were prostrated upon the glorious field, and had to be taken properly performed, and with the exception of conhome "dead drank" to their parents. After the "glorious" day was over, there came an estimate of the cost, and for this purpose held another grand council, but determined to be a little more private There are some, who argue badly for our repub. than before, but "guilt will out."

Scene-4 Council House; Enter-Shallow, Slen der, and Gimblet. Shallow.-Well, gentlemen, we have met here to ransact some important business. Gimblet .- What's that Shallow?

Siender .- Hush-stop! - Hold! See that the doors

Shallow .-- Yes .-- Draw down that curtain, see at there is no body under the bed--you know at mr other meeting some land lubber was about. Slender .- (Goes under the bed on all fours and enort-) nothing there.

Gimblet .- Well-what's to be done!

Gimblet - (Amazod.) Is it parsible he came it on us! (some body knocks at the door.)

Shallow, Gimblet and Slender, all cry out)-"Wh comes there." (From the out side) "Capt. Slick" Gimblet .- Come in Capt, we was not sayin nothi bout you, but jist want you to show your papers Shallow .- Well Capt .- Let's see that subscription and try and figure up the bits' that this barbeen I have a small claim of a few "pies" fo

Capt. Slick .- Here they are (throwing down come papers) and blast my eyes if I sint \$50 minus -d barbecue. Siender .-- Well how is that Capt., hav'nt the

paid up Capt. Slick. Blast me if I would collect Shallow .--Gentlemen, I am willing to do all I can for the party, but I came here poor, and I have

raked a few 'bits' together, and I cant afford to loos the 'pics' now due me on that subscription. Capt. Slick .- Blast my eves if I aint as poor a you Shallow, and I must be paid for trudging and

suggest this plan, that is, collect the best of the subscription (all that is worth any thing) and pay

twocate the principle of organizing troops and for the whiskey, and turn over the balance to the Shallow .-- An excellent suggestion Slender, (pat-

> Capt. Slick .- Well, blast my eyes, if it suits me -I'm to be paid, or I leave the party, by blood.

> Gimblet - Why Capting -- tay 50 cents will be good, you know you owes me for crossin. Stender .- (Aside) -- to himself, yes I can dis-

count mine in that way too. Capt. Slick .- Yes Gimblet, if all was as good as ours -- but blast my eyes if half of them is worth it .- D-n the party, I'll be humbagged no langer (Exit Capt. Slick in a passion, mattering against

Siender -Quit the party! the devil, let him go ned he d -- d he do'nt do the party any good-near has my ob, a Office" you know, and says e don't understand our Sau-Treasury scheme no

Grand - West, what is this Sale Te asary, any

how, that understood it exactly myself. Shallow -It is not every body Gambler that does bout the badges of party, or because they do not understand it, and its right they should not; but you

Gimblet .- How is that shallow?

Shallow .-- Why you know you deposite your thits from being benefitted thereby, they are invariably for crossing with, and I allow you five per cen Stender .-- And then Shallow sells them from 1

since the Land Sales at Fayette. But as I was going on to say, Gimblet, this Sub-treasury scheme is one of the greatest things in the world forus-we dont ant any land-dont owe the government any thing -Nearly all the . Land Office" will soon be locked up in four great Iron chests, and our business will take all the balance-then we can score em. A fel-

Gimblet -- Oh! Yes now I understand it, (strik-

Shallow -- But Gimblet, I'm about to get this iron best from the insurance Office to put our "bits"

(Exit Slender calling Gim'det after han.) Shader,-See here Gimblet, my even has been ossins to it till November, I'll allow you ten.

Gimblet .-- Wont you allow me that all the year Stender .-- Oh! no. If that old granny is efected good bank paper will be worth as much or more than "Land Office" and there is little doubt about s election.

Gimblet .-- Yes (cracking his fists) I heard em

do they mean Stender.

Slender.—Hush, lets go. Yendercomes Nicold-Gimblet. Well I'm dry, I'll jist step in and take a horn.—(Re-enters) Well shallow, see here, you know we have always been friends, but eli-but-be ou must raise a leetle in this business.

. Sha low. Why what's it a metter new!

Gimit ! - I've been offered ten on my erossins. Shallow, You that d-d slob sided fellow is always meddling in my affairs, he'il have to quit it now, that's the way to tell it. Naw see here Gimdet, I'll give you live per cent and your drinks to boot, if you will continue to let me have your

Gimblet.-Well, will you take em all the year! Shallete .- No I'll -- take them till 4th March next. Gimblet. Well hand down your bottle (at the came time pulling out a greasy purse and hand-ing over four "bits" and turning up the bottle) here put this in the iron chest to commence withhush-some-body wants to cross now-dont you hear him hollowing? I must go. Shallow.--(Alone soliloquising.) Well I have Gimblets crossings at 5 per cent, drinks in--I

reckon that barrel of rot gut will keep him going until March, only cost \$3 75--pretty good bargain--he, ha. Now with Gimblets crossins, and my "lits" at 33 per cent, for I'm suro I'll get it will be good for-for say-\$35-better saved than lost--ha, bu, ha, ha.

You will if you think proper, give this a place in your valuable paper, and you shall hear of the AN EYE IN GLASGOW

TO THE PUBLIC.

Eccause I told you the plain truth in relation to he efforts of the office-holders of this county, whose object I believed was to control the votes of the people by humbuggery and deception, and thereby continue themselves in office upon hard money salaries, drawn from our labor in the shape of taxes, I have been abused in the Boon's Lick Democrat without measure, and an effort made to create the impression that my allusion was to the private character of these men, and not their public political conduct, in notoriously and shamefully interfering in the public elections and business of the

No sensible or honest man can place any such construction upon my remarks, and I now reiterate that my allusion was to the public interference of these men in our elections, and not to the private character of either, or official conduct of any. The official business of the Land Office I believe to be iderable complaint of a want of accommodation at the Bank, and the entire closing of its doors during business hours, for the purpose of being present at a horse race. I am unaware of much comlaint there. I therefore dismiss the private and ficial conduct of these men, and leave them to ettle that matter with their own consciences and heir God. I did not arraign them in relation to either, and respectfully decline giving any certifi-cate upon a subject in relation to which I feel no concern, as connected with the present canvass.

But I did charge them with a violation of the old Jeffersonian practice, objected to by Mr. Jefferon and Gen. Jackson, and for the following reacons: The election in this county is believed to be decisive of the political complexion of the next General Assembly, and the members of that body have the election of a large majority of the Bank Directors, and they control the appointment of the officers of the Branch at this place. If the Whige carry the state, they will place the Bank in the Gimblet.—Well—what's to be done!

Stender.—Why you know after all our liberality in subscribing to the barbecue (enumerating the name, beeves, shoats, poultry, &c.) Silck brings in an additional bill of \$50. President of the Branch, in the chair at the caucus last spring-I saw the name of Mr. Morrow, the recent convert and supposed attorney of the Bank as secretary-I saw Mr. Jackson, the Cashier, as one of the principal speakers-I saw Mr. Bouldin and Mr. Wade M. Jackson, two of the directors, put in nemination—and I saw Mr. Been, the Register of the Land Office, pouring oil upon the troubled waters, and by an ingenious process en-deavoring to unite such of the Democratic party as se emed inclined to act for themselves and kick the

This is the portion of their conduct to which I jected, and I did so because I thought it improper id indelicate for them thus to interfere, and beuse I thought the people capable of arranging he should be their representatives without any inrierence or dictation from the office-helders alluded I further objected to their interference, because they pretend to the people to be of the true Jeffersonian and Jackson stamp, whereas, all know that

he circular of Mr. Jefferson and the Inaugural Address of Gon. Jackson expressly forbids such in-Since my circular made its appearance, I have

been twice abused in the Democrat for the statets herein reiterated, but instead of the office holders attending to their business, and endeavoring to carn a portion of the hard money we have to unt up to pay our taxes, they have perambulated he entire county, and in every possible manner are undertaking to influence your free choice. Mr. Jackson, the Cashier of the Bank, has left his counter, and made speeches at Chariton, Richland, and Econe Femme, and at the recent barbacue in Boon's Lick the people were favored with the presof the Register, Receiver, President and Cushier of the Bank, and Post-Master--and they also had the pleasure of listening to a speech from the President of the Branch at Franklin, and the

egister of the Land Office at Capt. Simms'. This much, fellow citizens, I feel compelled to sy to vindication of my former hand-bill, and in ply to the false interpretation attempted by the operat. You have all seen the circular of Mr. Jefferson, the father of Democracy, forbidding the interference of his office-holders in our elections, you have seen the Inaugural Address of Gen. Jackon, expressing his disapprobation of the same 1-- and you have witnessed the conduct of he Van Euren office-holders in this county. It is or you, therefore, to decide how far your free votes given to sustain such alarming innovations on the old landmarks of Democracy, and to your cision, whether in favor of the interference of dice-holders or against them, I will yield a re--pactful acquiescence.

Respectfully, HENRY W. KRING. Fayette, July 25th, 1840.

"GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY!"

This motto will be found in the Missouri Argus, of the 10th inst.' over a log cabin, which is represented as blown up and destroyed by the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill. The event is announced in a letter from John Reynolds, a member of Congress from Ilinois, who was quite opstreperous last autum (in the streets) in opposition to this same Sub-Treasury scheme. Honest John bud been sent to Europe by Gov. Carlin, to sell Illinois State bonds low comes along, wants to buy 40 acres of Land, people's money as a compensation; and, in connection has no "Land Office" money-what do you think we can do with him? Ha, na, ha. for which he received some thousand dollars of the obtained upon the bonds-why or wherefore, they ing his fist together) its jist the thing exactly, but best know.—How much he has received for this I must have a locale more than five. Sub-Treasury support, remains to be seen. Perhaps, when his constituents find that they have to work for sixteen cents a day- which is Senator Bue-HANAN'S view of the officers to be produced by the Sub-Treasury -- honest John's constituents may give him leave to stay at home for a while, when he will oubtless, turn Bank sonn again.

For once, the Argus is right. The Sub-Treasury open a little on this Sub-Treasury scheme. I have scheme will blow up and destroy all who live in Lor \$10 or \$15 in "Land Office," if you'l add your Caness. It will make the rich richer and the poor power. It is the "death knell," not of British or ny other aristocracy, as the Argus would fain make its readers believe, but of the independence of the working men. To him, its knell is alarming. When hard money is our only money-which is to e the plan of the Sub-Treasury-then sixteen cents r even viewen peace, will be the wages of a man lking about Van Buren's big Army, and nigger for a day. We doubt whether the labering man attnesses tother day down at the post office. What will relish the "gracy" of Martin Van Buren's Sub-Freasury, at such a cost to his comfort and independence

> "Heaven's last best gift?"-The Paragon of bean ty, the Nonpearit of creation. Neither Act. Panor Diamond can cubance har charm,